

Wilson Asks Congress to Stop Strike: Roads Embargo Freight as War Move

RUMANIA WINS WIDE FRONT IN TRANSYLVANIA

Joins With Russia in Big Encircling Movement.

BULGARS QUIT DRIVE IN GREECE

Intervention by Athens Is Expected Within a Week.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Aug. 29.—Engaging the
Austrians along a 375-mile front in
Transylvania, the Rumanians drove
them back on a wide line to-day.

The stroke into Hungary has be-
come a vast encircling movement.
On the north, bordering on Buko-
vina, the Russian and Rumanian
forces have effected a junction in the
Carpathians and are hitting south-
ward. On the south the Rumanian
army is striking northward through
the passes of the Transylvania Alps.
Thus the strategy of the giant
pincers is once more in swing and
before it the Austrians have been
forced to retire. Vienna admits to-
day the retreat of advanced de-
tachments on a wide front and says
that the Rumanians are now battling
at all the passes on the long moun-
tain frontier.

The whole Rumanian army, com-
manded by Berlin to be 400,000, and
estimated by Allied critics at 600,000,
has now been called to the colors.
King Ferdinand has left Bucharest
for the front to take command of the
move against Hungary.

Russians Join Rumanians.
Meanwhile the Russians are massing
troops in Bukovina, with a view to
pushing into Transylvania from the
north and so establishing a link with
the Rumanian army driving in from
the east.

Rumania is expected to confine her
operations almost entirely to the Aus-
trian front. The Russians are getting
ready to send a large army through
Rumania to strike at Bulgaria from
the north, while the Salonica army
presses up the Vardar and the Struma.

Intervention by Greece, whose posi-
tion becomes more embarrassing hour-
ly, is expected now before the end of
the week. Greek citizens are leaving
Germany in large numbers, war ap-
parently having gone out that war with
Germany was not far off.

Grecian Conference.
Of great importance in the Greek
crisis is a conference which has been
arranged between the Greek Minister
at Berlin and Chancellor von Beth-
mann-Hollweg. According to dis-
patches from The Hague, Berlin is pre-
pared for the entry of Greece into the
war, and German diplomatic circles re-
gard it as certain to follow Rumania's
decision.

Bulgaria's attitude remains a puzzle.
Before the Allied drive from Salonica
she set in motion London received
reports that Sofia was ready to
leave her Teutonic allies and sign a
peace treaty.

But there has been no indication of
any such intention lately. Instead,
from Berlin have come reports that
Sofia is expected hourly to declare war
on Rumania, following Germany's lead.
According to the Bucharest corre-
spondent of "Le Petit Journal," at
Paris, wires that he is informed Bul-
garia has decided not to declare war
on Rumania.

Prepare to Strike Bulgaria.
The passage of Russian troops
through Rumania to attack East Eu-
rope's army from the north may
have the issue. In Southern Bessa-
rabia the Russian troops are building
bridges across the Danube, over which
a junction with the Rumanian troops
will be formed and a road opened for
march into Bulgaria.

Toward Czernowitz, the capital of
Bukovina, the Russians are sending
many troops, according to Bucharest
dispatches. Troop trains are leaving
Bessarabia every twenty minutes, these
reports say, to proceed along the Pruth
into Bukovina.

Evidently forces that traversed this
route have joined with Rumanian
troops in the Carpathian foothills. The
fact that such a junction has been ef-
fected is confirmed by the German of-
ficial statement to-day, which says: "In
the Carpathians there was fighting with
Russian Rumanian vanguards."

Serbs Forge Ahead.
In addition to driving north toward
Hermannstadt and Kronstadt, in South-
ern Transylvania, the Rumanians have
moved a strong force into Northern
Transylvania. This was concentrated at
Jassy and moved westward into the

Kaiser Ousts Falkenhayn; Hindenburg Heads Staff

Royal Favorite Replaced by Popular Hero, Who Is Credited
with Important Role in Recent Rumanian
Negotiations.

Berlin, Aug. 30.—The Emperor has
dismissed General Erich von Falken-
hayn and appointed Field Marshal von
Hindenburg Chief of the General Staff.

Copenhagen, Aug. 30.—The Ritzau
News Agency publishes a dispatch from
Berlin giving the official announcement
of General von Falkenhayn's dismissal
by the Emperor as Chief of the Gen-
eral Staff and the appointment of Field
Marshal von Hindenburg to that post.
General von Ludendorff, von Hinden-
burg's Chief of Staff, the dispatch
adds, has been appointed first quar-
ter-master general.

In supplanting Major General Erich
von Falkenhayn with Field Marshal von
Hindenburg, the Kaiser has substituted
a popular hero for a royal favorite;
he has abjured the latter day tactician
for the veteran of three wars. It is a
victory of tried age over impetuous
youth—for a German Chief of Staff of
fifty years or so is a mere stripling.
Von Hindenburg, the beloved and re-
vered "old man of the lakes," was
almost an outcast in his profession
when the great war broke out. He was
of the old school. In his teens he
fought in the Austro-Prussian war. As

a young man he invaded France during
the Franco-Prussian war.
In 1907 he was retired from the army
for physical disabilities. His interest
in the great game was as keen as ever,
however. War was his life and the
science of war was his life study. He
was one of the most frequent and most
insistent lecturers at the great Kriegs-
schule at Berlin. To the heel-clicking
debonair youngsters who smiled know-
ingly at one another as "the old crank"
got on his hobby again, von Hinden-
burg expanded and emphasized the
doctrine of war. It was the doctrine
of "Immerangreifen" ("always attack").
Wins Title in School.

The favorite war problem of the old
general concerned a war with Russia
and an invasion of East Prussia. It
was during these lectures that the name
"Old Man of the Lakes" first attached
itself to him. Then it carried a tinge
of scorn—for of what strategical value
were the bogs and swamps of the
Mazurian Lakes?
But von Hindenburg kept on. Then
came "der Tag." German army corps
under commanders of the new school
overran Belgium, pushed back the
French, and harried the British and
marched gloriously through France.
"Paris in six weeks!" shouted those at
home. In his study the "Old Man of

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U. S. CRUISER MEMPHIS LOST WITH 20 MEN

Great Swell Wrecks Vessel in San Do- mingo Harbor.

GUNBOAT CASTINE BARELY ESCAPES

Survivors Are Taken Off Warship—Number of Dead May Increase.

Washington, Aug. 29.—Rear Admiral
Pond at San Domingo City cabled the
Navy Department to-night that the
armored cruiser Memphis, swept on the
rocks by a heavy sea in the harbor
there to-day, would be a total loss.
Although it was expected all on board
would be saved, more than twenty men
returning to the ship from shore leave
in a motor boat have been drowned.
The message follows:
"Memphis driven ashore by heavy
sea, Santo Domingo City, west of light-
house, at 4:30 P. M. She is lying close
under bluff, has lines ashore and is get-
ting crew off. Heavy sea came up sud-
denly and ship was unable to get up
steam in time to save herself. Twenty
men of liberty party drowned on way
back to ship. Castine (gunboat)
dragged close in, but did not strike and
got out to sea. No other casualties
known. Memphis will be total loss.
Expect to save everybody on board."

Admiral Benson explained that the
construction of the Memphis is such
that she probably would withstand a
great amount of pounding, allowing
for rescue of those aboard. He said
he was puzzled over how the accident
occurred, since officers of the ship had
been warned early to-day of the ap-
proach of a tropical storm.
The Memphis was formerly the
armored cruiser Tennessee, her name
having been changed May 25 last.
Recently, the Memphis has been doing
duty in San Domingo waters in con-
nection with the revolution in that
country.
She is a vessel of 14,500 tons and
20,000 horsepower. Her complement is
500 men. She is the flagship of the
cruiser force of the United States At-
lantic fleet.

Officers on Board Cruiser
Captain E. L. Beach commanded the
Memphis. Other officers on board in-
cluded Lieutenant Commander V. S.
Williams, Lieutenant T. Withers, jr.,
Lieutenant C. A. Jones and Junior
Lieutenant H. G. Shoner, W. J.
Carver, F. L. Shea, J. L. Kerley and H.
J. Peirce; Ensigns D. M. Steece, H. H.
Rockwell, M. J. Walker, R. T. Darrow,
D. D. Dupre and H. M. Meyers; Passed
Assistant Surgeon J. D. Mears, Passed
Assistant Surgeon G. E. Robertson,
Dental Surgeon E. Barber, Passed As-
sistant Paymaster K. C. McIntosh, Ac-
tling Chaplain G. V. Ellis and First
Lieutenant of Marines R. L. Shepard.

Did European Relief Work.
In 1908, the cruiser, then the Ten-
nessee, had a boiler explosion off Port
Hueneme, Cal., in which seven men
were killed. At the outbreak of the
present European war, the cruiser, still
the Tennessee, acted as a relief ship
for Americans stranded as a result of
the war. She carried \$5,867,000 to
Europe for this purpose and later
acted as a ferry for Americans between
Havre, France, and English ports, bringing
thousands of them from the war zone.

San Domingo, Aug. 29.—The United
States armored cruiser Memphis was
driven ashore in the outer harbor to-
day by a great, sudden swell.
It is said many lives were lost. All
the fires under the boilers of the Mem-
phis were extinguished by the inrush
of water.
The United States gunboat Castine
managed to escape by putting to sea.

FAY WALKS OUT OF U. S. PRISON

Bomb Plotter and An- other Trick Guard at Atlanta.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Atlanta, Aug. 29.—Lieutenant Robert
Fay, convicted leader of the sensation-
al conspiracy in New York to blow up
munitions ships of the Allies, was per-
mitted to saunter through the gates of
the Federal prison here to-day and es-
cape. With him fled William Knoblock,
under sentence for using the mails to
defraud.

Fay, who ever since his arrest last
October by Captain Thomas J. Tunney
and his bomb squad, has maintained
that he is a deserter from the German
army, escaped through a ruse charac-
teristic of his ingenuity. Since his ar-
rival here a little over two months ago,
Fay had been working in the power
house, a position he got because
of his mechanical knowledge. Knoblock
worked beside him.
Fay and Knoblock became close
friends in the prison, and it is evident
they carefully worked out their plan to
escape. They forged passes in the
name of the prison warden, and told the
guard they had been sent outside to re-
pair some wires.

Prison officials are inclined to believe
Fay and Knoblock were assisted by pro-
cessing the prisoners, who were waiting
outside the prison and hurried the men
to a hiding place.

Fay Had Submarine Bomb to Blow Up Allied Ships

Fay's arrest was brought about after
weeks of shadowing by members of
Captain Thomas J. Tunney's bomb
squad, aided later by Captain Olney,
of the Department of Justice. He and his
brother-in-law, Walter L. Scholz, were
arrested in the Palisades woods, in
New Jersey, on the night of Sunday,
October 24, last while they were test-
ing Fay's submarine bomb, which he
had designed to be attached to rudders
of merchantmen, especially ammunition
ships bound for Allied ports.
In the room occupied by the two
men at 27 Fifth Street, Union Hill, the
police found suitcases containing
enough explosive to blow up a ship
of ten different types, bases of
four other bombs, wigs and false must-
aches.

It was as a result of information
gained from the men's papers and from
conversations overheard by tapping
telephone wires that the other alleged
members of the conspiracy were ar-
rested. These were Paul Daech, alias
Daech; Dr. Herbert Kienle, of 309
West Eighty-sixth Street; Edward
Bronckhorst, a mining engineer, and
Max Breitling, secretary and treasurer
of the Oil Well Device Development
Corporation, of 11 Wall Street.
All six were indicted by the Federal
Grand Jury on November 8, charged
with conspiracy to destroy merchant
ships carrying munitions to the Allies.
Breitling, Dr. Kienle and Bronck-
horst were granted separate
trials from the other three.
Fay, Scholz and Daech were placed
on trial last April. The government
established that Fay had designed a
submarine bomb which could be loaded
with enough trinitrotoluol to shatter
the stern of a merchant ship to the
rudder of which it was attached.
The bomb was of a size to hold about
ninety pounds of the explosive. Mines
used by the United States navy con-
tained 100 pounds of this same explo-
sive, it was brought out.

WILSON ASKS RADICAL CHANGES IN LAW TO PROTECT RAIL TRAFFIC

Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson's legisla-
tive programme for the prevention of the threatened railway strike pro-
vides for:

The enlargement and reorganization of the Inter-
state Commerce Commission.

An eight-hour day as the legal basis for all em-
ployes engaged in operating interstate trains.

The appointment of a commission to observe
how the eight-hour day works out and to make a re-
port to Congress.

Approval by Congress of an Interstate Commerce
Commission inquiry into the advisability of increasing
freight rates.

An amendment to the arbitration law to provide
that in case present methods fail a full public investiga-
tion shall be completed before a strike or lock-out can
be attempted.

New York Prepares To Fight Famines

Milk, Food and Coal Shortage First of Strike Perils—Police Make Survey of Food Situation.

New York began yesterday to pre-
pare itself to face the greatest rail-
way strike in the history of the coun-
try. Railway lines terminating in this
city or on the Jersey shore arrayed
their forces for a long, bitter con-
flict which they feel tonight can avert.
Merchants, produce dealers, milkmen,
coal handlers, found themselves face
to face with a crisis not unlike the
condition which would result were a
hostile army preparing to surround
the city.

For New York, on September 4, if
the great majority of railway em-
ployes from the Atlantic to the Pa-
cific carry out their threat to strike,
will be a beleaguered city, cut off from
her milk supply, with a scant store of
food, crippled in business by the army
of commuters stranded at their homes
and with a limited coal supply, the
failure of which would mean the tying
up of elevated, subway and streetcar
lines. Never before has the city been
called to face such a situation.

Railways Prepare for War.

The railways prepared for war yester-
day. The New York, New Haven &
Hartford was the first to take definite
steps. It declared an embargo upon all
freight which cannot be delivered be-
fore 7 a. m. of September 4. Sheriffs
and constables along its right of way

have been asked to care for its rolling
stock after that time.

The New York Central, Albert T.
Hardin, its vice-president, said last
night, expects to take similar action
to-day. By Thursday the Delaware,
Lackawanna & Western will also de-
clare an embargo. The Pennsylvania,
the Jersey Central and the Erie are
also counting their resources and try-
ing to reach some definite plan of ac-
tion to meet the move of the strikers.
In a last effort to weaken the blow
threatened by the four brotherhoods
the Erie and the subsidiary New York,
Susquehanna & Western published a
final appeal to their employes yester-
day.

This grants to those who remain
loyal to the railways positions at the
head of their respective service ro-
tates, discharges automatically all who
go on strike and warns them that they
may enter the service again only as
new employes.

Erie Gives Warning.

"You are again urged," the appeal
says, "to give this matter careful con-
sideration, bearing in mind the serious
need of the step you are called upon to
take. Many of you have spent a life-
time in the Erie service and have fam-
ilies and homes. Think before you
strike of all that your act involves.
Are your present grievances so great as
to justify you in jeopardizing all you

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BLEASE LEADS RIVALS FOR GOVERNOR IN S. C.

Unofficial Returns Put Him Far Ahead in Primaries.

Columbia, S. C., Aug. 29.—Unofficial
scattering returns from about half the
counties of South Carolina to-night
gave Cole L. Blease a big lead in the
primaries over Governor Richard I.
Manning and Robert A. Cooper for the
Democratic nomination for Governor.
The vote stood: Blease, 11,000;
Manning, 6,600; Cooper, 6,000.

SLIM SILHOUETTE IS STYLE

Importer Says Everything Will Be Narrow This Fall.

Charles Kurzman, a New York im-
porter, who furnished the bridal trousseau
for Mrs. Norman Galt, and who
arrived yesterday on the Rochambeau
from Paris, said the fall styles will be
the slim silhouette. Everything mil-
dew, including hats, skirts, wraps and
shoes, will be narrow.

Skirts will be longer and tighter, he
said.

STRIKE MAY MAROON HUGHES AND WILSON

Both Candidates To Be in Ken- tucky Next Week.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Lexington, Ky., Aug. 29.—If a strike
on the railroads is in effect next Mon-
day and Tuesday Woodrow Wilson and
Charles E. Hughes will be marooned in
Kentucky, and automobiles will have to
be used to transport them and their
parties out of the state. Wilson comes
to accept for the nation the Abraham
Lincoln farm at Hodgenville, Ky. He
will speak Monday afternoon and ex-
pects to leave that night for Washing-
ton.

On Monday Mr. Hughes speaks in
Nashville, coming here that night to
speak Tuesday afternoon. If the
strike comes arrangements are already
being made to bring Mr. Hughes here
from Nashville, about two hundred
miles.

Democrats and Republicans alike are
taking no chances on their respective
standard bearers being delayed.

STRANGER FLEECE MORRISON OF \$94,000

Got Money for European Trip, Millionaire Testifies.

Chicago, Aug. 29.—One instance of
the alleged fleeing of Edward W. Mor-
rison, reclusive millionaire, out of hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars, was re-
vealed by Morrison himself on the
witness stand before Federal Judge
Landis to-day.

Morrison admitted he had paid nearly
\$94,000 to a man named Douglas, whose
name he did not know, to go to
Europe and search for \$25,000 worth
of bonds supposedly stolen from Mor-
rison.

Morrison said John Sommers, a Jew-
eller, and said to have been the aged
millionaire's companion on entertain-
ment trips, introduced him to Douglas.
Judge Landis called Sommers into
court to explain. Sommers said he had
introduced Douglas to Morrison, but
learned later that Douglas was a con-
fidence man. Morrison interrupted
Sommers to say that Sommers and
Douglas "always seemed to know each
other."

BOTH HOUSES CLEAR WAY FOR QUICK LEGISLATION

President in Speech Upholds Bro- therhood Attitude and Places Blame on Railway Managers.

ASKS FOR POWER TO SEIZE LINES

Urges Canadian Arbitration Plan, Increase in Commerce Board with Power to Raise Rates, and Test of 8-Hour Day.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]
Washington, Aug. 29.—President Wilson has appealed to
Congress to save the country from the nation-wide railroad
strike set for 7 o'clock Monday morning.

Admitting his own failure to effect a peaceful settlement
of the controversy, the President urged the Senators and Rep-
resentatives in joint session this afternoon to enact legislation
designed not only to avert this "tragic national calamity,"
but also to empower him to take control of the roads for mili-
tary use, operate them for military purposes and draft into the
military service of the United States such train crews and ad-
ministrative officials as may be required.

It was a dispassionate, judicial address for the most part.
It would have been wholly so except that, for one thing, the
President depicted sharply and briefly the incalculable price,
the loss and suffering that would follow in the wake of a strike.
For another—and this seemed to many who heard it the most
conspicuous feature—he espoused the cause of the brotherhoods
more frankly than before and cast thinly veiled blame upon
the railroad managers and executives.

Bills Already Drafted.

The legislative measures which he
recommended, six in all, have already
been drafted in tentative bill form.
The Senate Interstate Commerce
Committee will begin a detailed con-
sideration of them to-morrow. All
absentees have been summoned.
Wednesday's calendar has been set
aside. To-night the President con-
ferred with the House leaders of both
parties. Speaker Clark, Majority
Leader Kitchin, Chairman Adamson
of the House Interstate Commerce
Committee and Minority Leader
Mann met him at the Capitol to de-
vise plans to force the measures
through Congress as soon as possible.

Within an hour of the President's
dramatic appearance in Congress—
the climax of two weeks of personal
efforts to end the controversy—both
the railroads and the brotherhood
chiefs took issue with him on the
two most important recommenda-
tions in his legislative programme.
The railroad executives declared the
President's proposal to establish an
eight-hour day as "the legal basis
of work and wages" in railway ser-
vice would turn out to be either a gold
brick to the brotherhoods or an im-
position upon the roads. The brother-
hoods, in turn, assailed the compul-
sory investigation feature as the
most "effective means of insuring
the bondage of the workman
since the abolition of slavery."

President's Recommendations.
The President recommended to Con-
gress as the only way to safeguard the
life and interests of the nation the fol-
lowing legislation:
1. Immediate provision for the
enlargement and administrative re-
organization of the Interstate
Commerce Commission along the
lines embodied in the bill recently
passed by the House of Rep-
resentatives, and now awaiting ac-
tion by the Senate, in order that
the commission may be enabled to
deal with the many great and vari-
ous duties now devolving upon it
with a promptness and thorough-
ness which are, with its present
constitution and means of action,
practically impossible.
2. The establishment of an
eight-hour day as the legal basis
of work and of wages in the
employment of all railway em-
ployes who are actually engaged
in the work of operating trains in
interstate transportation.
3. The authorization of the ap-
pointment by the President of a
small body of men to observe the
actual results in experience of the
adoption of the eight-hour day in
railway transportation, alike for
the men and for the railroads; its
effects in the matter of operating
costs, in the application of the ex-
isting practices and agreements to
the new conditions, and in all other
practical aspects, with the pro-
vision that the investigators shall
report their conclusions to the
Congress at the earliest possible
date, but without recommendation

Mann Is Non-Committal

Republican leader Mann, the only
member of the minority who was pre-
sent at to-night's conference, did not
commit himself to anything. He asked
frequent and pointed questions, but his
statement on emerging that they were
all agreed that everything possible
should be done to avoid a strike is said
to have been his only remark after
which a question mark should not be
placed of the entire evening.

"There were five of us in there,"
said one of the conferees, "and we
had five minds."

Judge Adamson said there would be
a further conference to-morrow of the
Speaker, Mr. Mann and Democratic
leader Kitchin and himself, but he did
not know whether they would request
the President to come up to the Cap-
itol again or not.
The first actual move to put through
the legislation desired by the Presi-
dent will be taken early to-morrow
morning, when Senator Newlands will
lay before the Interstate Commerce
Committee the measures which have
been drafted by himself, Interstate
Commerce Commissioner Clark, Sec-
retary of the Interior Lane and Assistant
Attorney General Todd. This
proposed legislation, Senator Newlands
said to-night, has been completed, and
embodies just the ideas presented in
the President's address.



Hearings To Be Held.

Hearings on the various phases of
the President's proposals will be
granted to any one desiring to register
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Making Dead Facts Live

Every now and then there stands out a man who can
take dead facts and make them live. If he is a professor
you will find his classes popular. If he is a naturalist you
will find his books going into extra editions. If he is a
financial writer you will find him—like **Garet Garrett!**

Garet Garrett has done something unusual to The
Tribune's financial page. Accuracy of fact and figure
is there, but there is one additional factor: That's en-
joyment. Read the section this morning.



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